



The Greenwood Village History Quilt

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Introduction

Since its inception, the Greenwood Village History Quilt has been a labor of love. Designed to serve as a legacy to our City, the quilt had its origins in the minds of Ferol Jenkins and Jo Cole, who shared the idea with the Greenwood Village Arts and Humanities Council (GVAHC). The GVAHC agreed to sponsor the endeavor.

Historical research was undertaken by Eileen Rutter in order to decide which places, people and events would best portray the history of Greenwood Village in each of the 25 quilt blocks. From pictures and the written word, artists created sketches. Needleworkers took the one-dimensional sketches, and with bits of fabric appliqued on a background and embellished with embroidery, created their individual tribute to our City. The blocks were then framed with strips of green fabric that formed latticework, completing the quilt top.

The quilt is made in three layers: the top and backing, with quilt batting sandwiched between the two. All three layers are basted together before placement on a quilting frame. The actual quilting is accomplished by skilled needleworkers using tiny stitches to join all three layers together. Knots are hidden, having been pulled through to the inside.

More than 50 people were involved in the many aspects of the project: researchers, needleworkers, artists, writers, and supporters. The quilt represents over 2,000 working hours, but of greater importance is the fact that the project brought people of various backgrounds together who shared their ideas and skills and gave of themselves, not only to the quilt, but to one another.

The Greenwood Village History Quilt was presented to the City by the Greenwood Village Quilters at a reception on April 28, 1989 at the Metropolitan Club. The Quilt is on permanent display at the City of Greenwood Village Municipal Complex, 6060 South Quebec Street, Greenwood Village, Colorado.

Our Indian Heritage

Arapahoe County was named for one of the Plains Indian tribes who came to this area before written history to hunt buffalo for their winter food supply. In the 1700s white explorers ventured as far as Colorado. In the 1800s beaver skins, buffalo hides and gold brought trappers, traders and miners. The first trading post on the South Platte River in this area, where the traders bartered with the Indians for skins, was in operation by 1832.

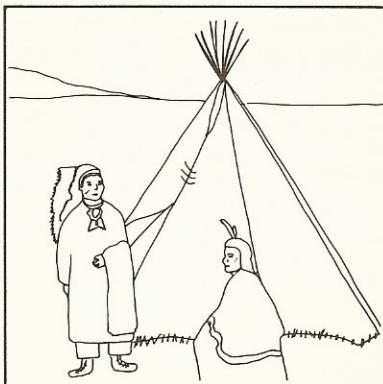
Indians camped along the banks of Little Dry Creek. In the 1920s Curtis School students often discovered Indian arrowheads along the creek's banks. Some 40 years later children made a discovery of a different kind along the steep banks of Little Dry Creek south of Orchard Road. They found a skeleton. Researchers from a Denver museum determined it to be the remains of an Indian.

Over the years stories have been told of Arapahoe County pioneers feeding Ute Indians as they came to this area in search of buffalo. There were incidents of violence, but the general overtone of relations with the Indians was friendly.

The quilt block serves as a tribute to the Native American people of the high plains.

Needleworker: Marinell Orton

Artist: Jo Cole



Denver Technological Center

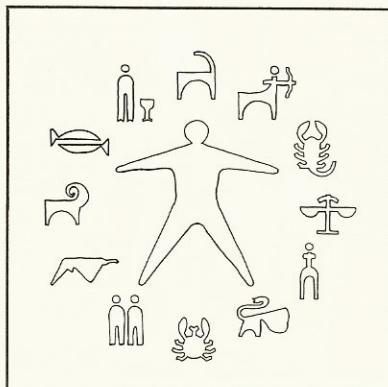
The quilt block is the logo of the Denver Technological Center, a world-renowned urban center placed in a suburban setting. The architecturally innovative Denver Technological Center had its beginnings in the fertile mind of George Mackenzie Wallace in 1962 as a planned environment centered around man. It is dedicated to man as a place to work, live, shop, and play. Master-planning has created a mixed-use community. Balanced land use combines offices, retail establishments, hotels, restaurants and shops, as well as attractive roads and landscaping.

The distinctive logo featuring man surrounded by the signs of the zodiac symbolizes man's reach for the heavens through the centuries and his dauntless trek into the future. The signs represent the stars and planets and man's eternal curiosity about the universe. The philosophy of the Denver Technological Center began with lofty ideals centered around "Man and His Environment" and has served as an international model in planned community development.

Denver Technological Center is tightly bound with the history of Greenwood Village and has been instrumental in bringing the City from a sleepy, rural suburb to a modern, thriving city with a quality of life unequaled in the Denver Metropolitan area.

Needleworker: Ferol Jenkins

Artist: Ferol Jenkins



Goodnight—Loving Trail

During the period 1866-1887, the Goodnight—Loving Trail became a heavily traveled cattle route from Texas to Wyoming. Many of the trail herds passed through what is now Greenwood Village.

This trail was named after Charles Goodnight and Oliver Loving, two successful drovers of the period. Charles (Chuck) Goodnight is generally credited with the invention of the chuckwagon in the 1850s, an innovation much appreciated by the trail-worn and hungry cowboys.

Blacks were not uncommon in the droving business in those hard days after the Civil War. Bose Ikard, an ex-slave, was one of Goodnight's most valued cowboys. He was responsible for the wagon and monies accumulated along the way. Ikard was credited with saving Chuck Goodnight's life on several occasions. During those dangerous days along the trail, Goodnight and Ikard established a lasting friendship.

The quilt block symbolizes the days of cowboys, cattle drives and early settlers.

Needleworker: Darlene Clifford

Artist: Marilyn Wakefield



Castlewood Dam - 1933

The remains of the old Castlewood Dam lie in a valley formed by the waters of Cherry Creek. As a picturesque ruin, it is now a tourist attraction, but when it was built in 1890, it served to protect the area from flash floods. Many small communities prospered under its protection, fruit orchards flourished and crops were bountiful. It was a rich area under man-made conditions.

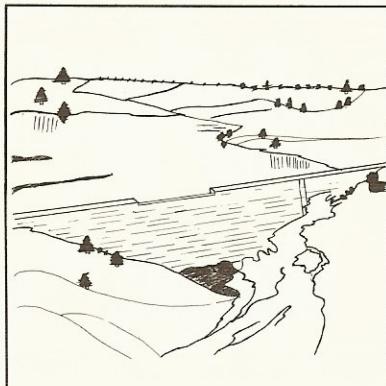
The dam broke on August 3, 1933, and the catastrophic release of millions of gallons of water rushed down the valley, inundating everything in its path. Bridges, houses, barns, crops and cattle were destroyed — and two people were killed. Even Denver felt its rampage — bridges were destroyed and scores of homes were flooded.

No funds were available for rebuilding the dam. Permanent damage resulted, and the area reverted to its previous semi-arid condition. Topsoil had been washed away and crops grew poorly — if at all. The economy of the area changed drastically, with dry land uses of the area becoming a necessity. Few realize the importance of the Castlewood Dam in the early 1900s.

On the site of some of the old orchards in Greenwood Village is one of the most rapidly developing residential/office park areas in the nation. The ruins of Castlewood Dam can be seen in Castlewood State Park, south of Greenwood Village and east of Castle Rock.

Needleworkers: Eileen Rutter
Eiko Arentzen

Artist: Jo Cole



Curtis School

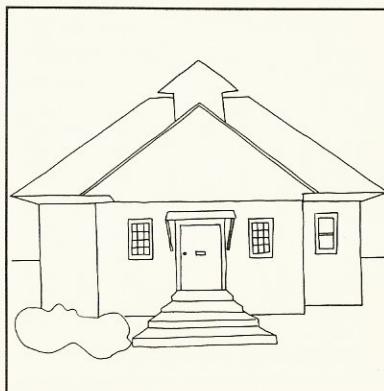
Curtis School is the oldest public building in Greenwood Village. Built in 1914, the brick building replaced the original frame schoolhouse located on the corner of Orchard Road and South University. The building was last used as a school in 1967. When the property was sold in 1980, Curtis School faced demolition. Because of its historical significance to the community, through the combined efforts of dedicated citizens and city officials, Curtis School was moved to Curtis Park (2323 Orchard Road) in 1987-88 and is now in the process of renovation.

This little red schoolhouse has poignant memories for many Greenwood Villagers. The decision to form our Village was the subject of an election conducted in Curtis School in September, 1950. Almost all of the residents voted, and the decision to form the Village won by a mere 10 votes (74 to 64). Then, as now, feelings were high and a farmer by the name of Clarence Johnson was so angered at the outcome of the election that he filed suit against the fledgling Village — a portent of things to come. Early meetings of the new Mayor and Board of Trustees were conducted at the school.

Historic Curtis School, established as the City's cultural center, is destined to have an important role in the future history of Greenwood Village. This community center will serve as a forum for the arts and humanities.

Needleworker: Donna Faraci

Artist: Jo Cole



The Museum of Outdoor Arts

The Thinking Cricket is a symbol of The Museum of Outdoor Arts established through the auspices of John Madden. Represented in the quilt block, the cricket sits in Harlequin Plaza, one of many award-winning buildings in Greenwood Plaza.

The Museum of Outdoor Arts is a unique museum concept which integrates art with architecture throughout the Greenwood Plaza commercial complex. No hushed voices or quiet footsteps in this museum without walls. It is a place for strolling, picnics or lying in the sun — surrounded by priceless works of art.

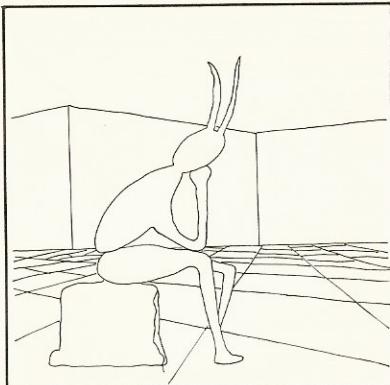
The museum pieces range from classic Italian sculpture, in bronze and marble, to contemporary canvases; from Harlequin Plaza's 50,000 square feet of black and white terrazzo diamonds to Carrara Place, the only building in the Rocky Mountain area to be surfaced in the stone of Michelangelo. The serenity of reflecting pools and the rhythmic sounds of fountains and waterfalls delight visitors.

Visual and performing arts blend at Fiddler's Green, creating an environment of cultural enrichment. An amphitheater for the performing arts, the applause of adults and the laughter of children come together in this beautiful arena.

The acquisitions of additional art make The Museum of Outdoor Arts a vital, growing cultural amenity.

Needleworker: Alyne Hamilton

Artist: Jo Cole



Carson Farm

In 1938, Bill and Gladys Carson and their children were living on homestead property in eastern Colorado between Deer Trail and Fort Morgan. It was a hard life during the depression and dust bowl years. After reading an advertisement in the Denver Post for "20 acres with living water and big trees," the family mortgaged their two cows and a Model-T truck for a down payment of \$400 on 20 acres on South Quebec between Orchard and Caley Ridge. In 1940 the Carsons moved into temporary shelters on the property while gradually building their home from used boards and materials from their previous home, used cinder block and tar paper.

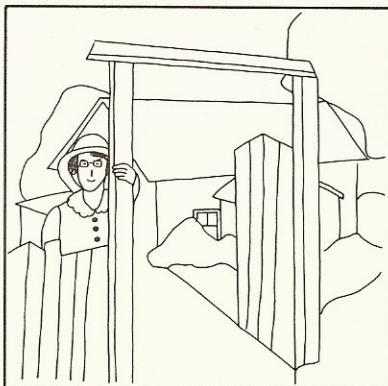
The family, including four natural children and four foster children, grew and matured. Bill died in 1970 — the 50th year of their marriage. By then they had amassed 160 acres which became valuable commercial property. In 1980 Gladys sold much of her acreage to John Madden's Greenwood Plaza, and later moved to Phoenix, returning for annual visits.

The quilt block is from a photograph of Gladys Carson and her home, now owned by the City, and represents the hard life of the dry-land farmers of the mid-20th century in this part of Colorado.

William McKinley Carson Park, Carson farmhouse, and the Greenwood Village Municipal Complex are located on the original site of the old farm.

Needleworker: Grace Gehret

Artist: Jennifer Cole



The Mayors

The quilt block is a tribute to the dedicated leadership of the Mayors of Greenwood Village. Following are a few of the events that took place during each mayor's term of office:

Charles R. Enos (1950 - 1952) *Founder and first Mayor of the Town of Greenwood Village.*

John W. Calkins (1952 - 1965) *Served longest term in office. First Master Plan approved for Township. First subdivision approved. Calkins barn used as city maintenance facility.*

John M. Wood, M.D. (1965 - 1967) *Annexation of Perry/Sherman property as first step in eastward expansion of Greenwood Village.*

McNeil S. Fiske (1967 - 1969) *Annexations eastward to Dayton completed. Town became City of Greenwood Village. Charter Commission appointed. Home Rule Charter adopted July 30, 1968. Comprehensive Master Plan adopted. Dedication of #5 D.T.C. (Kodak Building).*

Harold W. Patton, Jr. (1969 - 1977) *Annexations east of Holly declared invalid. Lands east of Holly successfully re-annexed. Parks, Trails and Recreation Department established. Parks, Trails and Recreation Commission appointed.*

Samuel L. Jenkins (1977 - 1981) *Re-annexation ruled valid by State Supreme Court. Construction and dedication of the City of Greenwood Village Municipal Complex. Renegotiation of D.T.C. Annexation Agreement successfully completed (saved City from possible bankruptcy). Major arterial street improvements negotiated — Tamarac Parkway, Quebec Parkway and Yosemite. Revenue increased through adoption of Occupational Head Tax and Materials Use Tax. Property taxes reduced. Village Greens Park negotiated.*

Frederick C. Fisher (1981 - 1985) D.T.C. lawsuit filed against City. Ground breaking for Village Greens Park. Purchase of Curtis Park from School District 6. First inter-governmental meetings held by City Councils. "Village Days" and Architectural Awards instituted. William McKinley Carson Park dedicated. Yosemite Street improvements completed.

Freda J. Poundstone (1985 -) D.T.C. lawsuit successfully settled. Economic base improved through annexations. Expansion of the City of Greenwood Village Municipal Complex. Historic Curtis School saved from demolition. Koelbel/Perry property zoning dispute resolved by referendum. Greenwood Village History Quilt presented to the City by the Greenwood Village Quilters.

Needleworker: Carole Johnson

Artists: Ferol Jenkins
Jo Cole



Calkins Barn

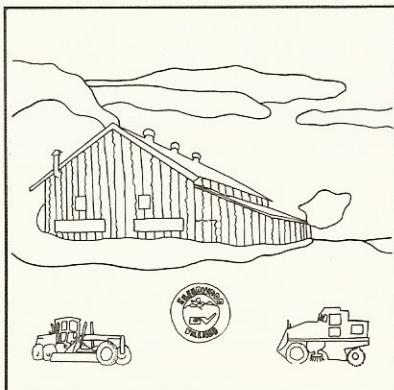
John W. Calkins, Mayor of Greenwood Village, 1952-1965, is the son of a pioneer Denver family. He and his family live in one of the original farmhouses in the area. On the Calkins' acreage is a large red barn, which for many years, served as headquarters for the Maintenance Department for the Town and later the City of Greenwood Village. The use of the barn by the City ended when new facilities were constructed close to City Hall in the early 1980s.

Prior to Calkins' ownership, the big red barn served to shelter the "Quick-Way Shovel," where it was invented. This labor-saving device was a combination tractor/drag line shovel/trencher. Having met with success, production of this large machine was moved to Brighton, Colorado. Still standing, the building is an interesting example of an old turn-of-the-century barn.

The quilt block commemorates the Department of Public Works long time use of Calkins' barn. The Department consists of 16 year-round employees with an additional eight summer workers. The department services 150 lane miles with snow removal, sweeping, maintenance and painting. Department employees have been historically a dedicated crew, insuring the safety of the citizens of Greenwood Village.

Needleworker: Charlotte Fry

Artist: Letti Pickard



Greenwood Village Police Department

This quilt block represents the Police Department of the City of Greenwood Village. The City takes great pride in this Department, recognizing that the Department has evolved from a one-man Town Marshall in 1951 into a modern, well equipped 56 man police force in 1989, who serve and protect the citizens of both the commercial and residential areas of the City.

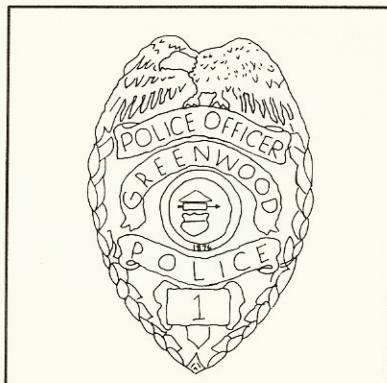
There are two watchwords for our police force — professionalism and friendliness. Members of the Department are dedicated to preventing crime before it starts and statistics support this concept. Friendly rapport promotes respect from both residents and day-time business people. The Department is active in the school programs, the Neighborhood Watch, and the "Christmas for Children" charity.

Constant communication with surrounding law enforcement agencies, as well as inter-jurisdictional cooperation, provides additional protection to all of our citizens.

Special pride on the part of our citizens is taken in our courageous K-9 Corps, which has won countless regional and national awards from the United States Police Canine Association.

Needleworker: Jacquie Stanfield

Artist: Letti Pickard



Carrara Place

Carrara Place is an art lover's delight. It is the only building in the Rocky Mountain area which is surfaced in the stone Michelangelo used for his sculptures: white Carrara marble from Pietrasanta, Italy. This building is nationally recognized for its architectural design. Its atrium contains oriental gardens, ponds, and fine art. A focal point for the atrium is the powerful bronze sculpture by Henry Moore, "Goslar Warrior."

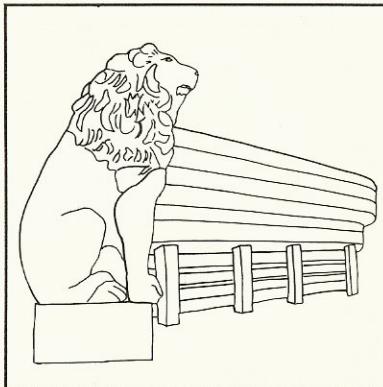
"Resting Lions," Carrara marble sculptures by Giovanni Antonazzi, grace the rear entrance of the building. A massive piece of quarried marble is displayed on the westside landscape.

In the quilt block, Carrara Place is the symbol, along with the lion sculpture, of the Greenwood Plaza development, the award-winning commercial development west of Interstate 25, conceived by John Madden.

Greenwood Plaza is dedicated to excellence in commercial development with museum works of art and spacious landscaping throughout the office park.

Needleworker: Judy Nelson

Artist: Maria Cole



Cherry Hills Fire District

The Englewood/Cherry Hills Fire Protection District (the oldest fire district in Colorado), was formed in 1940. In order to buy a fire truck and to pay salaries, a bond issue in the amount of \$5,500 was passed.

It is interesting to note that in 1947, the Cherry Hills Fire Protection District shared two men with Englewood and that the salaries for both men were \$1,425 for the year.

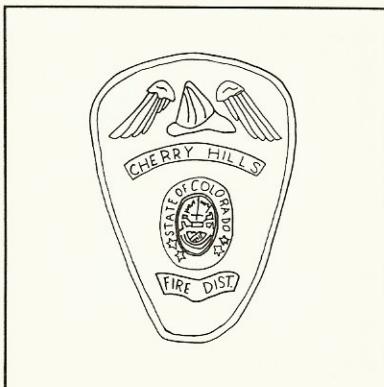
In April, 1964 the Cherry Hills Fire Protection District hired its first two full-time firefighters and opened the station at 5701 South University Boulevard. The district's service area extends east and west from Holly to Clarkson Streets, and north and south from Orchard Road to Hampden Avenue.

In 1989 the Cherry Hills Fire Protection District has 22 full-time employees, operating out of two stations. The annual operating budget for the year is \$1,076,330. Since there is no commercial sector, money is provided strictly by citizens of the district. In addition to responding to fire-related emergencies, the department provides emergency medical services with State of Colorado certified paramedics and the latest in medical equipment. This was one of the first paramedic services in our state.

The Fire Department is dedicated to the protection of property and the rendering of life-saving emergency medical care.

Needleworker: Evelyn Thompson

Artist: Evelyn Thompson



City Celebrations

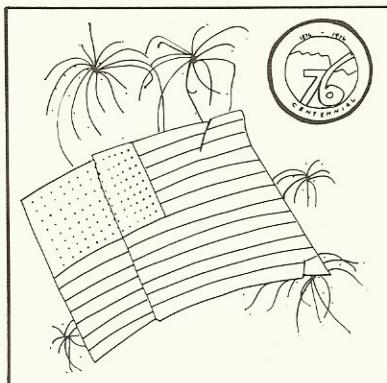
The quilt block commemorates one of the first City-wide celebrations and symbolizes all those to follow. The Centennial/Bicentennial Celebration was held on the Koelbel property, July 31, 1976. Residents from across the City gathered under a giant tent to sit on bales of hay or dance to the music of a country band. The day's events, including a picnic supper followed by fireworks, live in our memories today.

On May 3, 1980, the next large City-wide gathering was held to celebrate the opening of the Municipal Complex, 6060 South Quebec Street. Many volunteers, both fire departments and the entire city staff participated. Art and music, presented by all the schools which Greenwood Village students attend, were the highlights of the day.

In September, 1983, the first "Greenwood Village Days" was held, which has become an annual event for the residents of Greenwood Village. The William McKinley Carson Park was dedicated at this celebration, bringing together numerous "old timers" from the surrounding community. Music, refreshments, running events, outdoor games and prizes, as well as the Police Department's K-9 Corps drill set a standard for future Greenwood Village Days. The annual Village Days are now held at Village Greens Park.

Needleworkers: Joan Bailey
Nancy Friedman

Artist: Jo Cole



Castlewood Fire Department

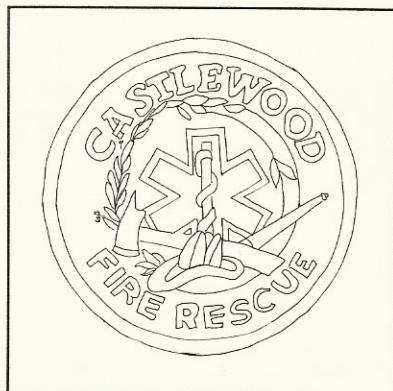
In 1949 a meager handful of volunteers organized the first fire fighters in this area, west of Holly Street. It was a family affair, with wives of the volunteers also answering calls and fighting fires. There were nine women in the group, and you guessed it, a Dalmatian, that ran to the truck when the phone rang. The first firehouse was on Ulster Street, which is presently the exit ramp on the west side of I-25 and Orchard Road. Today, there are six modern fire stations covering 42 miles of territory from north of Castle Rock to Bellevue/I-25 and from South Holly Street to Jordan Road.

From 30 volunteer fire fighters in 1951, the department has grown to 109 full-time professional fire fighters, 16 paramedics and three medical trucks. Messages are relayed electronically by dispatchers. From a single truck in 1951 with a 500-gallon capacity, the department now has six pumper — each capable of delivering 2,500 gallons of water per minute — three ladder trucks, as well as staff vehicles.

In 1988 there were 1,623 medical calls, 268 actual fire calls, 72 airport responses and 1,101 false alarms. The fire fighters are trained to combat fires in high-rise buildings. They make over 4,000 fire inspections a year to assure fire safety in our commercial and residential areas.

Needleworker: Evelyn Thompson

Artist: Evelyn Thompson



The Kodak Building

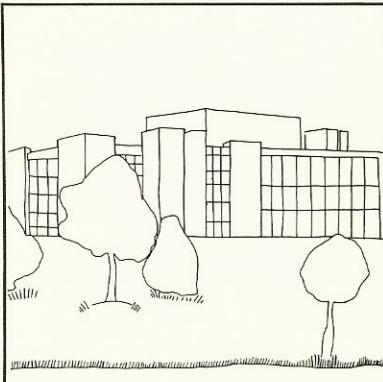
Five DTC is commonly known as the Kodak Building because one of its first tenants was Eastman Kodak Company. When it opened in 1971, it was also the headquarters of the young Denver Technological Center, conceived by George M. Wallace.

The Kodak Building is a fine example of an innovative concept in commercial development. The complex consists of five buildings, connected by communicating corridors. The central, or executive section is complete with state-of-the-art audio-visual facilities available to all occupants. The building, supported on concrete columns, is designed to conceal parked cars, an innovation for its time.

The building's beautiful southwestern design exemplifies the blending of architecture with its environment. It is this type of planning that has brought Denver Technological Center widespread recognition.

Needleworker: Kay Phillipsen

Artist: Maria Cole



Annexation

The first major annexation, encouraged by Cherry Creek Schools and the Denver Technological Center, was accomplished in 1967. The school district needed protection from the aggressive expansionist policies of Denver. The City expanded from South Holly Street to Dayton and north to Union. Immediately the City found itself in court, with the annexation challenged. Years went by with this issue in the Courts, so no one was prepared for the decision of the Colorado Supreme Court in September, 1975, which disconnected all City lands east of Holly.

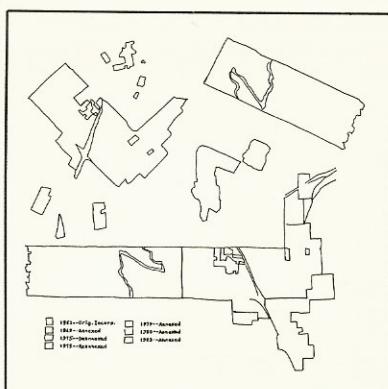
No other event has had such lasting repercussions for Greenwood Village. Eastern residents faced the prospect of becoming instant residents of Denver, with their children in Denver schools. The young Cherry Creek School District faced the loss of most of its tax base and enormous attendance areas.

With these incentives, the citizens, under the leadership of Mayor Patton, launched a massive effort to quickly put the City back together. Through a successful election in December, 1975, Greenwood Village re-annexed most of the disconnected lands. Disputes with the Denver Technological Center over the agreement struck to accomplish reconnection came back to haunt Greenwood Village in the 1980s, spawning bitter political conflicts and an \$850 million lawsuit filed by Denver Technological Center against the City in 1981.

In the 1987 election, as shown in the quilt block, additional land areas were annexed in the City on its eastern and southern boundaries.

Needleworker: Kay Metzger

Artist: Jo Cole



Littleton Public Schools

In 1863 Kit Carson made his last trip through Littleton and camped in Daniels Park. That same year John Bow contracted to build the first school in Littleton School District 6 for \$65. It was a one-room log schoolhouse which can be seen today on the grounds of the Littleton Museum.

L.B. Ames, the first teacher, taught anywhere from three to 20 students in the little log schoolhouse. He also served as the first school board president, with R.T. Hussey and town founder Richard Little as board members. By 1890 the district had grown to three schools with 178 students. A fourth school was completed in 1904. A new high school, costing \$100,000, was completed on South Grant Street in 1920 to serve 225 students.

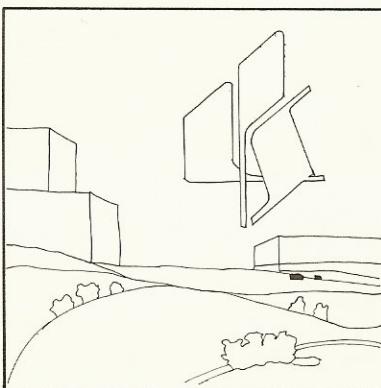
In 1934 the high school was enlarged to accommodate the growing population in the area. A larger high school was needed in the 1950s, which was constructed for \$525,000 at its new site on Littleton Boulevard. The Grant Street school became Grant Junior High School.

Curtis School, originally School District 37, became part of Littleton School District 6 in 1948. Students in the western part of Greenwood Village attend schools in this district.

The one-room log schoolhouse of 125 years ago has become a school system which includes 22 schools with a population of more than 16,000 students. School District 6 has won countless awards in scholarship and athletics.

Needleworker: Bim DeMoraes

Artist: Jo Cole



The Highline Canal

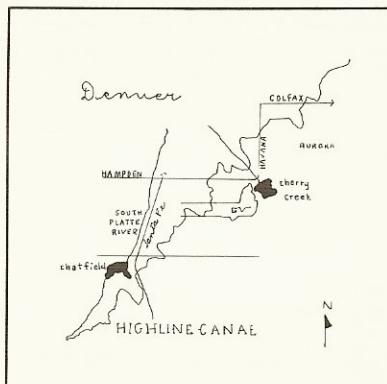
The Highline Canal meanders through western areas of Greenwood Village. The canal was promoted by the English Company which sold water rights, predicting a garden paradise along its route. The canal was completed in 1883, but failed to produce even a small garden paradise because most of the water rights to the Platte River had been already appropriated, leaving the area embroiled in lawsuits and "water wars" instead of greenery. Disillusioned farmers dubbed the canal the "English Ditch."

All this occurred in the late 1800s and early 1900s until finally the Denver Water Board bought the canal from the English Company in 1924 for the outlandish price of \$1,050,000. Very little water from the canal is used for agricultural irrigation. In the main, its contents provide water for suburban parks, golf courses, cemeteries and greenbelts.

Today's residents of Greenwood Village enjoy the use of an unusual country-like amenity. The old road on its northwestern bank used by the "ditch rider" was designated a National Trail by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. Residents can walk this trail in a country atmosphere less than a mile away from highly urban, commercial areas. Its recreational uses are many, and for those who like to walk or ride horses, the "English Ditch" finally pays its way.

Needleworker: Bim DeMoraes

Artist: Jo Cole



Cherry Creek Schools

Cherry Creek School District was born out of necessity and the need for efficiency in 1950. Eight elementary school districts — Ash Grove, Castlewood, Cherry Creek, Cherry Hills, Cunningham, Maple Grove, Mountain View and Sullivan — consolidated to form Cherry Creek School District 5. The goal was to provide quality education by establishing uniform teaching standards.

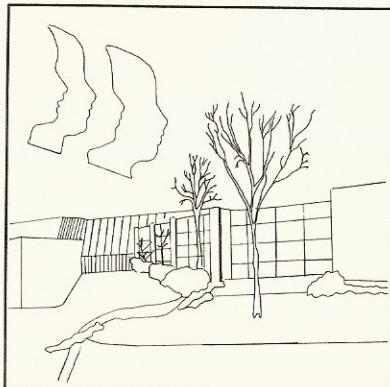
Today, 49 years later, due to the population explosion in the southeast metro area, Cherry Creek School District has grown to 28 elementary schools, five middle schools, and three high schools with an attendance of over 27,000 students.

There have been six superintendents: Clark Stutler (1951 - 1959), Robert Shreve (1959 - 1963), Otis Dickey (1963 - 1965), Edward Pino (1965 - 1972), Richard Koeppel (1972 - 1987) and Jim Huge (1987 - present). Under these administrators the district has attained prominence in Colorado and the nation for scholarship and athletics. About three-fourths of Greenwood Village's children attend Cherry Creek Schools.

The courtyard scene shown in the quilt block is taken from Cherry Creek High School, with the district logo in the upper left quadrant.

Needleworkers: Gwen Feindel
Kathy VanDerWerken

Artist: Jo Cole



The Future

From Greenwood Village we look to the West, to the permanence of Mount Evans and the Rocky Mountains — to the sundown that will surely be followed by tomorrow's dawn and a bright and shining future for our City of Greenwood Village.

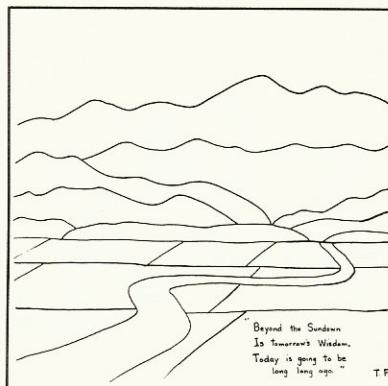
The words of the Colorado poet, Thomas Hornsby Ferrel, "Beyond the Sundown is tomorrow's wisdom," embody a trust in the future — a trust in our citizens and leaders to build on the visionary leadership of the past.

"Today is going to be long long ago," enables us to put perspective on the present.

The quilt block represents the permanence of the mountains versus the inevitable change through progress. The road leads into the future where tomorrow's technology will provide solutions to today's problems — which focus on the environment in which we live. From the solid foundation of the past, we will meet the challenge of the future.

Needleworker: Natli Molloy

*Artists: Jo Cole
Natli Molloy*



An Early Home

Charles Enos, a Denver attorney and later the founding father and first Mayor of Greenwood Village, purchased land in South Denver Gardens in 1929. His family was to have a summer place midst rolling hills and countless trees. The 1902 house standing on the property on Alexander Lane was enlarged and winterized. A marble fireplace from Central City can be found in the living room. Slate from a Denver jail became the dining room floor. Mrs. Enos did much of the mortar work herself.

Early 19th century barns and outbuildings can still be seen in original Greenwood Village, extending three miles east and west, one mile north and south. Streets are still unpaved in this rural setting.

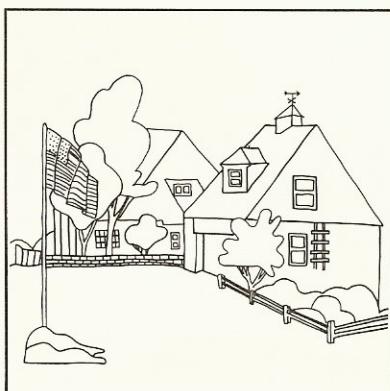
Suburbia of 60 years ago might have meant a summer place in South Denver Gardens (between University Boulevard and South Colorado Boulevard); Rosamond Park (just west of University); Garden Meadows (between South Franklin and South Clarkson). These were the land promotion names given to sell plots of land near the new canal.

Denver dwellers seeking relief from the summer heat and wanting a country atmosphere joined other country dwellers — ranchers and farmers — in this area south of Bellevue after World War I. Many summer residents became year-round residents. They enjoyed gardening, horseback riding, skiing to each other's homes, writing and painting. Conrad Allen True, the famous Colorado muralist, had a home on South Steele Street.

"An Early Home" pictures the Enos residence as it is today and reminds us of a slower, more informal way of life.

Needleworker: Shelly Leiser

Artist: Marilyn Wakefield



Clark Colony

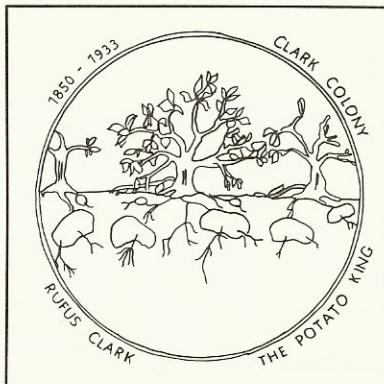
Rufus Clark, one of our mid-19th century pioneers, was a rough and tough man of the sea, with a sailor's vocabulary and an appetite for strong drink. Born on the East Coast, he served on a whaling ship for 10 years and then jumped ship. Clark landed in this area, homesteaded, and planted his acreage with potatoes which were eagerly purchased by the early miners. He bought additional land, planted more potatoes and became known as "Potato Clark." Ultimately, Clark owned over 20,000 acres, and he was correctly referred to as "The Potato King of Colorado."

Being a man who thought big, Clark persuaded English investors to finance an ambitious colonization project on 15,000 acres of his land, which included almost all of the eastern portion of what is now Greenwood Village. A system of irrigation ditches and canals were dug in Clark Colony and were connected to the Castlewood Dam. The settlement thrived with little white houses, gardens, and lawns, as well as abundant fruit trees. In 1933 the Castlewood Dam collapsed, and the community found itself without water. As quickly as they had come, most of the residents moved away.

In recent years, the land has been subdivided into housing lots and has developed into the area as we know it today. If you live on the east side of Greenwood Village, "Clark Colony" probably still appears in the legal description of your property.

Needleworker: Marinell Orton

Artist: Jennifer Cole



Volunteers

Volunteerism is a unique aspect of the American way of life and those who volunteer make up an exceptional corps of individuals whose contributions enrich all of our lives.

Throughout the history of Greenwood Village, citizens have given their time and expertise through a multitude of projects and organizations.

Many citizens are active in politics; businessmen furnish supplies and financial support. Others are active in school organizations, Scouts and 4-H groups, providing role models for youth. Volunteers paint, sculpt, play musical instruments, and by sharing these talents, encourage the diversity within us all. They sew to make an historical statement; they record oral history, seeking to preserve our heritage. They monitor phones, host exhibits, take minutes, run errands, sell tickets — whatever it takes to produce a program. They help needy families and the homeless, the handicapped and senior citizens. Volunteers provide inspiration for all of us.

The quilt block is a collage representing only a few of the many volunteer endeavors of our dedicated citizens.

Needleworker: Darlene Clifford

Artist: Jo Cole



Greenwood Village Municipal Court

The Greenwood Village Municipal Court originally met in the Cherry Hills fire station on South University Boulevard.

In the 1970s court convened at City Hall, Building 42 DTC on Prentice Street. Upon completion of Greenwood Village's own City Hall in 1979, the Municipal Court found a permanent location.

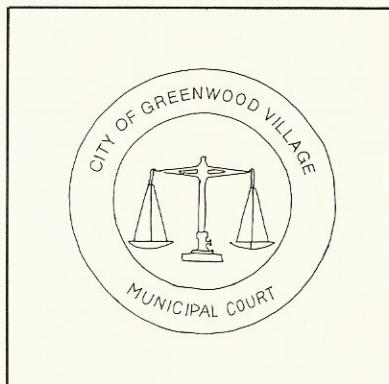
In 1972 the Court heard 900 cases. In 1989 the Court is projected to hear some 12,000 cases, which include traffic and general ordinance violations. General ordinance violations are characterized in part by building violations, petty thefts, shoplifting, drunk and disorderly conduct, zoning violations and barking-dog and dog-running-at-large charges.

In 1978 the Greenwood Village Municipal Court received a grant from the Colorado State Highway Department to create a referee system. The system, which decriminalizes certain misdemeanors, proved successful and is currently in operation.

Past judges were Robert Gallagher, James Treece, David Phipps, James Wallace, and currently presiding are Robert Baker and John B. Carragher.

Needleworker: Corrine Shutt

Artist: Corrine Shutt



Parks, Trails and Recreation

The Greenwood Parks, Trails and Recreation Department was established in 1972 after the City withdrew from South Suburban Metropolitan Recreation and Park District. A Greenwood Village Parks, Trails and Recreation Commission was appointed to develop a plan for open space, trail and recreational opportunities for residents. They recommended developers contribute to the system and that the City acquire lands for playing fields and a major park.

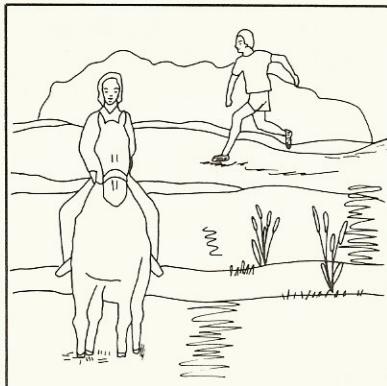
In 1989 the City of Greenwood Village has approximately 86 acres of developed parkland and over 20 miles of pedestrian/bicycle trails that link with those of South Suburban Metropolitan Recreation District as well as the trail system at the Cherry Creek Reservoir. Over 12 miles of equestrian trails afford horsemen the opportunity to pursue this form of recreation. Horsemen's Park in the southwestern corner of the City provides an arena and sufficient acreage for all types of equestrian activities.

Curtis Park, west of University Boulevard, and Village Greens Park in the northeastern part of the City, provide soccer and football fields and baseball diamonds. The City has over 100 acres of undeveloped park land to meet the needs of its residents in the future.

The quilt block depicts two recreational activities enjoyed by Greenwood Village residents.

Needleworker: Anne Theobald

Artist: Jo Cole



Acknowledgments

Eileen Rutter and Ferol Jenkins collaborated as Chairpersons for the Quilt project — facilitating the process from history research, artists' renderings, needleworkers' coordination of colors and sewing of the squares to the final piecing of the quilt.

Grace Gehret, Chairman of the Greenwood Village Quilters Steering Committee deserves special thanks as well as the needleworkers and artists. Deepest gratitude is expressed to all who helped in any way towards the completion of this quilt and its presentation to the City.

<i>Eiko Arentzen</i>	<i>Clarice Crowle</i>
<i>Jan Baker</i>	<i>Bim DeMoraes</i>
<i>Joan Bailey</i>	<i>Gail Evans</i>
<i>Robin Beck</i>	<i>Donna Faraci</i>
<i>Lila Calkins</i>	<i>Gwen Feindel</i>
<i>Gladys Carson</i>	<i>Ellen Fisher</i>
<i>Darlene Clifford</i>	<i>Nancy Friedman</i>
<i>Jennifer Cole</i>	<i>Charlotte Fry</i>
<i>Jo Cole</i>	<i>Grace Gehret</i>
<i>Maria Cole</i>	

*Greenwood Village Arts & Humanities Council
Greenwood Village City Council Members (past and present)
Greenwood Village Historical Society
Greenwood Village Office Staff
Greenwood Village Police Department*

<i>Allan Grossman</i>	<i>Ed Phillipsen</i>
<i>Alyne Hamilton</i>	<i>Kay Phillipsen</i>
<i>Elaine Hoss</i>	<i>Letti Pickard</i>
<i>Thayer Hubbard</i>	<i>Eileen Rutter</i>
<i>Ferol Jenkins</i>	<i>Donna Sell</i>
<i>Carole Johnson</i>	<i>Grace Shearer</i>
<i>Betty Johnston</i>	<i>Corrine Shutt</i>
<i>Karen Larson</i>	<i>Karen Smith</i>
<i>Mary Ellen LeSage</i>	<i>Jacquie Stanfield</i>
<i>Shelley Leiser</i>	<i>Timmie Stewart</i>
<i>Gertrude McDermott</i>	<i>Anne Theobald</i>
<i>Kay Metzger</i>	<i>Evelyn Thompson</i>
<i>Natli Molloy</i>	<i>Harold Tousignant</i>
<i>Judy Nelson</i>	<i>Kathy VanDerWerken</i>
<i>Marinell Orton</i>	

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<i>John Calkins</i>	<i>Sam Jenkins</i>
<i>John Wood</i>	<i>Fred Fisher</i>
<i>McNeil Fiske</i>	<i>Freida Poundstone</i>

This book has been produced through the generosity of the City of Greenwood Village Arts & Humanities Council, the Denver Technological Center and the John Madden Company, Ltd.

CITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD ANALYSIS

Greenwood Village contains approximately 6-1/2 square miles. Incorporated in 1950, the city has its own police force (approximately 56 people in 1989) but is served by Castlewood and Cherry Hills Fire Districts which it shares with Cherry Hills Village. Combined, the two fire districts have 147 employees as of 1989. These services are supported by property taxes and a 3% sales tax. As of January 1, 1989, the current population is estimated at 7,900 residents in about 2,351 households.

Current emphasis in residential planning is on open space and minimum lot size of one acre or more. The westerly portions of Greenwood Village share similar residential amenities as older Cherry Hills Village to the north. During working hours, the population swells to three times the norm due to the suburban office parks located along the I-25 corridor in the easterly periphery (Denver Tech Center and Greenwood Plaza). This commercial development encompasses approximately 1/5 of the total area of Greenwood Village.

The rapid growth in Greenwood Village and continued new construction on vacant sites tends to confirm continued confidence in this portion of Metro Denver.

The boundaries of Greenwood Village can best be described as east of South Clarkson Street, south of East Bellevue Avenue, westerly from South Quebec Street and northerly from East Orchard Road.

Access to other portions of Metro Denver is generally considered good via cross-town arterial routes. About three-fourths of Greenwood Village's children attend Cherry Creek Schools. Cherry Creek School District 5 has a good reputation in Metro Denver. The distance to school, shopping and employment is acceptable to most Greenwood Village residents. Downtown Denver is approximately 7 miles north while suburban office parks are 3 to 8 miles east of this area.

The rolling topography of this area provided for generally above average views on the higher elevations. The lower elevations sustain a majority of the native flora in proximity to small seasonal streams.

Overall, continued new construction of quasi-luxury and luxury homes tends to confirm continued confidence in this suburban community. New construction prices are equal to or greater than those which typically are found in Cherry Hills, thus supporting and enhancing existing improved property values.